THE WORKERS MUST RALLY TO THE DEFENSE!

I. W. W. EMANCIPATION EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

WORKERS!—"DO NOT SORROW—ORGANIZE!"

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

Vol. I.—No. 40. One Dollar a Year SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1917 Six Months 50c Whole No. 40

EVERETT LIAR TELLS REASON MASSACRE

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

The Everett Tribune of January 5th sports an editorial which, for callous cynicism and absolute revelation of the mercenary nature of recent doings in that town, beats almost anything of which the capitalist organs of that town have been guilty.

The article is headed: "Everett is on Earth Again Industrially." The writer comments upon the scene of busy activity upon the waterfront where "notwithstanding the presence of a picket line" one can see "an army of well paid and seemingly contented workmen coming and going at will."

The writer seems to give the show away somewhat when he says "seemingly" contented! Also "Coming and going at will" is rather rich. He means "coming and going at the bosses' will."

Then comes the following paean of rejoicing:

"Without law and order labor is idle and suffering, while business and industry are sickened and paralysed, and in the starting of the New Year, Everett should feel proud of its peace and executive officers, who, by faithful and unafraid performance of duty, have made present conditions a reality.

"Regardless of the difficulties of the situation, the success of our officials, in handling it, shows the soundness of the present policy, carried thru without display, but also without fear or favor.

"Everett is now in a condition to make a bid for some of the big industries that are seeking locations on the Sound.

Motive Behind Murders.

I am going to say that last sentence over again in big type: **Everyone is now in a condition to make a bid for some of the big industries that are seeking locations on the Sound."**

There, you non-believers in Economic Determinism, what do you say to that?

There, in cold and callous print, is the motive power of the whole sordid and brutal string of events which have recently taken place in Everett. And the Tribune admits it.

They have beaten up and deported workingmen, they have tried to muzzle the voice of Labor, they have assaulted pickets, they have wallowed in the blood of peaceful workers, their clubs have whirled and their guns have belched lead.—for what? For the purity of the community? For the cause of civic righteousness? For the "protection of life and property of citizens?" For any of the high-sounding causes their apologists have mouthed so fulsomely? No! It was to **"make a bid for some of the big industries."** They, themselves, have said it, in the carelessness of seeming victory. They have revealed themselves as the gang of profit-lusting exploiters that they are. They have swallowed the vomit of their own lies and for once have come out starkly with the squalid truth.

And so they write self-congratulatory editorials on the present condition of Everett. It is a condition based upon **slavery,** upon under-paid and over-worked toilers. It is a condition supported by a corrupt officialdom that stands ever ready to maim and kill at the behest of its industrial dictators. It is a condition that relies upon a gang of law-disdaining vigilantes to preserve it, with the help of a district attorney who can see only his masters' side of a question and is blind to all else. It is a "peace prosperity" guarded by imported gunmen and maintained by stacks of rifles at the disposal of the Commercial Club.

And, so, after the blood of defenseless workers has stained the grey waters of the Sound; after a debauch of bloody tyranny and contempt of law, constitution and all else they pretend to respect; after 74 workingmen are behind the bars because they dared to think Everett was a place of comparative freedom,—now, with a smirk of self-satisfaction, licking their chops yet dripping with the blood of our murdered fellow workers, they pat themselves complacently on the back and say: **Now we can make a bid for big industries.**

O, Everett, out of thine own mouth art thou accused!

Now we can indeed guage the extent of this labor-hating conspiracy. Now the whole world can see this putrid mess stinking openly under the clear sky and disgracing the pure wind with its reek! On such a base is your growing "prosperity" founded, citizens of Everett, on sham, subterfuge, lies and innocent blood!

Workers! It is about time we started to run the world! The bosses can't even make a clean job of it!

Fellow Worker Wesley S. Brown, branch secretary, 19 Front Street, North Yakima, wishes to communicate with Arthur Dix, Jerry Jeremias, C. W. Ryan, Frank Thorpe, Archie Williams and W. Wilson.



EVERETT PAGEANT MAY BE STOPPED

(Special to the Industrial Worker.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Free speech even in halls may be a thing of the past, if the police are able to prevent the showing of the Everett Pageant set for January 27 at Dreamland Rink. They are trying to fill the demands of their masters thru the claim that Dreamland Rink is not a fit place for a theatrical performance. Yet recently the Japanese gave a great spectacular performance there and no objection was made by the police force. It was on the same stage and with some of the same scenery we were intending to present our pageant. There was no objection against the Japanese performance, why against ours? The answer is evident: the M. & M. does not want the presentation of the crime of Everett.

Some time ago Governor Johnson crammed Dreamland Rink with six thousand of his admirers. Peace advocates held crowded meetings there some time ago. In neither of these cases was there any objection. But now that it is the I. W. W. the officers are listening to their master's voice. Naturally the masters do not want the vivid facts of Everett depicted for the benefit of some of Everett's victims.

Foremost in opposition to the pageant is Captain O'Brien, aid to Chief of Police D. A. White. O'Brien is extremely frank. He said: "If the matter rested with me, I would not allow a permit for this affair. I would find a law to uphold me. As a matter of fact I never read anything like the handbills advertising this Everett affair."

The terrible handbill reads: "Everett Massacre! Monster Pageant showing the greatest labor spectacle of modern times. Dreamland Rink, Post and Steiner Streets, San Francisco, Saturday evening, January 27th, 1917.

"Cast will include 400 I. W. W.'s; grand scenic display of boat landing, machine guns in action, men, women and children dying: Fourteen men who were on death—boat appear; five gripping acts.

"Features: Midnight jungle gathering; free speech in Everett's streets; running gauntlet of vigilante thugs, chamber of commerce planning wholesale slaughter, machine gun attack on boats, mowing down men, women and children.

"Tickets will be sold only for capacity of the rink. None without tickets admitted. Get yours early, you may not be able to buy them at the door. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.00."

Differing, as a matter of policy, from Captain O'Brien, Chief White said he had no objection to the pageant or the handbills, but that he has been informed that Dreamland Rink is not a fit place to hold the affair.

When we first made our arrangements it was the understanding of the Rink management that their present permit would cover the affair.

Matters are still under discussion and the workers are being aroused not only to the importance of the Everett Pageant, but to the free speech principles involved.

BEMIDJI IN ACTION.

BEMIDJI, Minn., Jan. 4th.—As the result of a meeting held by the Bemidji Branch of Local 400, four camps of the Bachus and Brooks known as the International Lumber Company were called out on Saturday morning. Seven hundred responded to the strike call. Sunday four more camps went on strike. One hundred and sixty-five new members were initiated Saturday before the Branch Secretary Nels Madsen got out of supplies. He wired for more which were received on Monday morning.

We expect a great victory for the lumber workers here. Everything is going fine. There has been no rioting or other disorders. A hall has been rented in Gemmell. Two or three meetings are being held here daily, which has done much to educate the workers. The lumber company is weakening and they are about ready to grant the demands of the men. They attempted to hire strike breakers, but at this they were not very successful as the spirit of unionism is strong here. We will hold the fort, victory is near.

—Geo. Guiton.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE I. W. W. WHO WERE ON THE VERONA AND WHO GAVE THEIR DEPOSITIONS TO ATTORNEY FRED MOORE ARE ASKED TO COMMUNICATE WITH HIM GIVING THEIR ADDRESSES. THIS IS OF THE FIRST IMPORTANCE AS THE TRIALS OF THE EVERETT PRISONERS MAY BE CALLED AT ANY TIME.

A CALL FOR ACTION.

STOCKTON, Cal.—About the first of April the Hetchy Hetch will employ about three thousand men. This job is out of Oakdale and is in the territory of the Stockton Local. About the same time the Big Creek job will put on about three thousand workers. Agitation for this will be handled by the Fresno Locals. About the first of May the lumber camps out of Shafer will start. Agitation on this job, which will employ about fifteen hundred workers, will be handled from Fresno. The Merced Lumber Company whose camps are at Merced Falls, will start their saw mills. These mills run for about six months of the year. In April the cantaloupes will start in Imperial Valley, and the work there will last for six weeks, after which the cantaloupes out of Turlock will be starting. Then come the grapes; then the rice; then the hops. Don't forget the hops, boys. In fact, do not forget any of these jobs, as good work for the I. W. W. can be done on all of them.

There is no reason why we cannot make outselves felt in the industrial life of California. We can do wonders if the proper tactics and the proper spirit of co-operation is brought to this work. Delegates should be placed everywhere where there is work to be done. They may not be able to remain on the job thru antagonism of the bosses, but it is up to the members to support and stand behind the delegates in every possible way.

Now is the time for the locals of the I. W. W. in California to prepare for a big campaign of organization this spring. Members should not be backward in getting credentials from their respective locals. The more delegates, the more activity. Action is necessary to bring results. The only way to get action is thru the co-operation of all the locals of California.

——Peter McEvoy.

NO RESPECT FOR WORKERS, DEAD OR ALIVE.

TACOMA, January 3.—Joe Frenchy, an employee of the Manly and Moore Camp out of Fairfax, Wash., was hit by a choker strap this morning and killed. To the two men, who had picked him up and were trying to get the blood back into circulation, the superintendent said: "Well, you fellows go back to work." The superintendent then took off the dead man's gloves, and then he took the man up the hill and laid him on a car. He did not want to bother bringing the car in to camp. So it was switched onto a siding, and he started to take out some loaded cars of timber. The business of logging was far more important than that of caring for the dead. Two of the dead man's friends, L. E. MacCutcheon and C. W. Scott, enraged at the cold-blooded actions of the superintendent made him take the man to camp and then down to the mill three miles away. The superintendent said it was not necessary to tie him on the car or to cover him up. The workers told him that he would have to do both. The superintendent then got a wet and dirty canvas that a decent man would not wrap a hog into and put *it* over him. His friends decided to accompany the body to the mill. On arriving the body was then put into one of the rooms. Moore, one of the owners, refused to let the men have dinner for bringing the body down, unless they paid for it.—A. E. Smith.

"He who takes air from you asphyxiates you and commits murder, and he who takes from you any of the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly murders your hope, tortures your aspirations, kills your ambitions, assassinates your thoughts and brings ruin and disgrace upon the whole community.

Labor must have, shall have, and will have, the constitutional rights of free speech, free press, and free assembly."

—"The American Federationist."

WAKING UP THE WATERFRONT.

FRISCO, Cal.—We receive many communications from other locals along the Coast, telling us to wake up. We have been awake for some time and if there is any locals on this Coast with more members than we have, we would like to know it. We are not organizing with a brass band, but are using job action with good results. We do not believe in lining up anybody and then advertising the matter to the boss so that he can tie a can on the fellow worker and put him on the bum, where he would be no good to himself or to the organization. Let every local on the Coast do their share and we will do ours and when the time comes for action we will be there with the rest.

* * *

SAN PEDRO, Cal.—The outlook for this port to organize industrially has never been so bright. The membership is growing by leaps and bounds and it looks like the O. B. U. of the M. T. W. is going to be a huge success. We have a barometer that indicates to us just how strong we are. That barometer is the bosse's pulse. And right now the aforesaid pulse is giving the boss a lot of trouble and incidently giving us a lot of satisfaction. The organization news from Frisco, Seattle and Portland is enough to show us that the whole Coast is waking up.

* * *

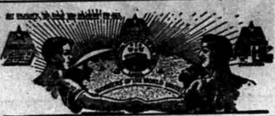
PORTLAND, Ore.—Getting stronger every day. Expect organizers and more action from now on. All of the steamboat men are now under the banner and many longshoremen are joining. Watch us grow.

ASK THE SECRETARY!

General Headquarters has printed a big stock of Everett Prisoners Defense Volunary Assessment Stamps. These will sell at 50 cents each. All secretaries are asked to get a supply and push their sale.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Published Weekly by the Western Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World.
BOX 1857, SEATTLE, WASH.



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Subscription, Yearly	$1.00
Canada, Yearly	1.50
Subscription, Six Months	.50
Subscription, Three Months	.25
Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In Canada)	.02½
Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In United States)	.02

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
General Headquarters—Room 307, 164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.
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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
M. J. Welch, A. C. Christ, Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly, F. H. Little.

Entered as second-class matter March 28, 1916, at the post office at Seattle, Washington, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

A "Conspiracy to Murder" On?

By COVINGTON HALL

EDWARD BELLAMY was the greatest seer yet produced by the Social Revolution. He once said, (I quote him roughly) "No ruling class in history has ever learned anything from its predecessors and the capitalist class will prove no exception to that rule; as it sees its period of evolution ending and feels power slipping from its hands, in its fear it will tend to ever and evermore commit acts in its desperate efforts to save itself from overthrow that will outrage all ideas of human right and justice and thus hasten the hour of its own destruction."

The world war is part of that fear-born effort; the frantic attempt to create a militarism in the United States is another part of it; but of this some other day, for now I wish to point out that a "conspiracy to murder" is on that has for its end the terrorization of all the labor unions and the crushing of the forces of industrial democracy.

A blind fool only has to look on the surface of what is going on on the Pacific Coast today to be convinced that this is true. Look the cold facts squarely in the face, you who dream it is otherwise!

Look at the infamous drumhead courtmartial-like trials of the American Federation of Labor's members now going on in San Francisco and then cast your eyes up the Coast to Everett, Wash., and see the members of the I. W. W., after being beaten up and shot up in the most approved Diaz fashion, undergoing exactly the same sort of "trials"—drumhead courtmartials, nothing more, openly and brazenly conducted by the capitalists, just as were the trials of the Louisana lumber workers, the Magon brothers, Cline and Rangel, and hundreds, nay thousands, of others within the past two or three years.

Connect up with the trials of San Francisco and Everett the arrest of many members of the I. W. W. at San Francisco, Portland and other places on the flimsy and outrageous charge of vagrancy, and if a "conspiracy to murder" down the workers' cause is not being engineered by the plutocracy, the "law of evidence" has no meaning whatsoever.

I assert that these wholesale arrests for "vagrancy" are nothing more nor less than a bold, fear-stricken, attempt on the part of the plutocracy to stiffle all agitation on the part of the workers while at the same time State's men are rushing the unionists, held at San Francisco and Everett, to the gallows or to a worse doom—imprisonment in the hellish penitentiaries of the plutocracy.

It therefore behooves every union man and woman in this country, regardless of affiliation, to wake up and prepare to fight to a finish.

I am not writing simply to "scare" you into rallying to the defense of the I. W. W. members held at Everett, but to do what little is in my power to awaken you, ere it is too late, to the imminent peril confronting your class. Neither is this a "philosophic" appeal. I know something of the benevolent intentions of the Lumber Trust toward all who work for a living. I did not go through the great revolt of the Louisiana lumber workers and not learn at first hand a few social facts. Having seen the Lumber Trust acting both directly and thru the State, I know it intends to legally assassinate the Washington rebels against its despotic authority unless you, the working class, unite in a solid mass just as you did down in Louisiana and send this infamous trust the same message the Rebel Southmen sent it—"Hang them! Send them to the penitentiary! God damn you, we dare you to put it across!"

Let your battle cry be: "Solidarity! Up and at them! Long live industrial democracy!"

A Growing Propaganda Organization.

THE Editor recently received a letter stating that a job organization could not be revolutionary. The writer has not been in the logging camps of the West and middle West recently. He has not been in the harvest field last summer. The party believes in revolutionary industrial propaganda but not in revolutionary industrial job organization. The readers of the Worker will notice the beautiful method to this: Preach, advocate, write for industrial job organization, but don't organize on the job. Have the organization of the workers in industry as an ideal but do not put the idea into action or you are not revolutionary. From a study of past revolutions we have come to the conclusion that none of them ever occured till the revolution of talk had been displaced by the revolution of action.

The I. W. W. has as its basic concept the overthrow of the present industrial system thru job unionism and job revolution. Its mission is to build the structure of the new society within the shell of the old. The propaganda of the I. W. W. is a propaganda of action. It would be the utmost folly to propagate industrial unionism as a means of revolution and then stay away from industry. Propaganda does not mean a lot of job philosophy and no job action. Propaganda is only dangerous to the masters when it goes on the job done up in a pair of overalls.

With the development of job activity the I. W. W. became a greater propaganda power. The workers are robbed only in industry, only in industry the workers are powerful. The I. W. W. stands for job philosophy, job propaganda, job revolution. The very name of the movement means job. **Industrial** means job. **Workers** means job. **Of the world** stands for the big job of revolutionary job unionism—the conquest of the World. The I. W. W. is the greatest propaganda organization of the workingclass and it is growing as a propaganda organization as it gets down to the root of industrial slavery on the job and propagates in words, in literature and more important of all in militant action the ideals of the class conscious workers. The I. W. W. has not ceased to be a propaganda organization and will not till the overthrow of the present industrial system. The more its propaganda is expressed in action the greater its propaganda efficiency.

Internationalism Versus Nationalism.

WE call attention to Fellow Worker Jack Carney's answer to Bill B. Cook's article in the Industrial Worker of December 30th. We also call attention to Fellow Worker Carney's answer to his own statements in his article on "The Irish Rebellion" which we reprint from Issue Number 10 of the Industrial Worker. In this article, which is in thoro concord with all the principles of the I. W. W., Fellow Worker Carney expressed the true internationalism. The struggle of the workingclass is international. It is the struggle not of a race or nationality or creed but of a class of enslaved workers against a class of international capitalists. Not race, nationality, creed or color-consciousness, but class-consciousness must be arroused before the workers can organize to take and to hold what they have created. A patriot can be a revolutionist. But a patriot cannot be a class-conscious revolutionist. "Enslaved in the factories they are fools who expect a change of flags to bring freedom, it can at best bring but a change of masters." "We members of the I. W. W. stand for one big union for the freedom of all workers. We are wider than any nation. Capitalism, its bloody hands at the throats of the workers, is international. The cure must be international."

Fellow Worker Carney know as well as does the editor of the Industrial Worker that the I. W. W. wants the development of art, drama, literature. He knows that we strive not for the right to work, as this capitalism gives us superabundantly. We do not think that work is all of life, but we do know that a worker, beating his way looking for work, is too busy fighting for food to pay much attention to these other cravings which can find satisfaction only when thru the cure of the present industrial system, the workers are given the time and opportunity for expression. To talk of the possibility of art, drama, literature for a class of slaves whose whole time and energy is taken up with the economic struggle for food is futile. Fellow Worker Carney knows this. It is stated in his article on "The Irish Rebellion," as he says the "Only road to freedom is thru the control of the workshop."

Million-a-Day Philanthropy!

THE greatest philanthropists in the world are the workers. According to the last quarterly report of the Steel Trust the workers gave this gigantic poverty-breeder the sum of one hundred and ten million dollars. This represents one million two hundred thousand dollars a day produced by the workers of the Steel Trust and given to the stockholders. The reason for the poverty of the workers in this industry is evident in view of these figures, as the money the workers should use to enjoy life, to fill their homes with comfort, is handed over to the social drones who have no function in the steel industry, except to steal from the workers.

Is it to be wondered that the stockholders of the Steel Trust are in favor of a system which upholds and legalizes their loot of over a million a day? Certainly it is not! That the workers, living in degredation and misery, should join hands with their oppressors is one of the miracles of working-class ignorance.

The Poor Railroads.

THE press of the masters has been filled with the woes of the "poor" railroads. Now comes the Interstate Commerce Commission with the report that the net income of the railroads in 1916 was fifty-two per cent higher than for 1915. How the loyal employees of the railroads, the Messrs. Block who think that organization to demand higher wages is an injustice to the railroads, will enjoy the fact that their poverty-stricken bosses have been able to crush more profit than previously out of their lives.

What a terrible howl would go up if the organized men on the railroads would go out for an increase of fifty-two per cent. in their net incomes. Of course a demand of this nature could easily be enforced if the workers, who built the roads, also organized to control them.

It is business for the railroads to make an increase of fifty-two per cent. in their incomes. It would be "anarchy" for the workers to demand anything of this nature.

Our present industrial system is the parasite's paradise and the worker's hell. It is founded on the servitude of the many and oppression by the few.

NATIONALISM vs. INTERNATIONALISM

Below we give an article from Fellow Worker Jack Carney answering Bill B. Cooks' article in a recent issue of the Industrial Worker. From issue No. 10 of the Industrial Worker we reprint an article on "The Irish Rebellion" in which Fellow Worker Carney with unusual ability and power answers himself on Nationalism vs. Internationalism, and military vs. economy action.

—Editor.

A REPLY TO BILL B. COOK

In your issue of Dec. 30th, Bill Cook goes out of his way to attack Cornelius Lehane, and also mentions the fact that Lehane was not in Ireland when the rebellion broke out. This is the gutter argument of the capitalist press. One would hardly expect a class conscious revolutionary Industrial Worker of the World to use such an argument. Why was Bill Cook not at Everett? That question is just as scurvy as that of Cook's. The reason why Lehane was not in Ireland was due to the fact that circumstances over which he had no control found him in America when the rebellion broke out. He seems to think that a man in the revolutionary movement who calls himself a patriot is not fully educated. He thinks this because he is so narrow minded as to be able to recognize only one kind of patriot. I am a patriot to the Irish working class. I love dear old Ireland. I love it that much that I am prepared to fight for the right of the people in Ireland, to own all the land, machinery, etc. In other words, I want to see the people in Ireland have the whole dam cheese. Does Bill Cook think that workers of America are going to solve the poverty question in Ireland? Will the I. W. W. in America solve the position in Australia? Will the people in Poland solve their question of freedom in Poland or will Bill Cook solve it? The trouble with the I. W. W. is this: They have become too patriotic to the slogan **One Big Union** and cannot see anything else. "Organize on the job" is a very fine doctrine. The question of emancipating the workingclass compels us all to realize that job control is the fundamental principle of the whole outfit, but it is not everywhere. There is something more than mere work in the life of the people. There is art, drama, literature, etc., and I hope that the world will not arrive at the stage where everyone is "job control" patriotic.: To understand something about nationalism, let us examine the International Organization of the Industrial Workers of the World. The I. W. W. in Australia believes that the I. W. W. is only in the propaganda stage, but the I. W. W. in America says "No, we have got past the propaganda stage; away with propaganda locals." Why does not the I. W. W. in Australia fall in line with the boys in America, and start organizing for job control. Simply because the conditions in Australia are entirely different to the conditions in America. The peoples of the various nations have certain traditions and characteristics and they will work out their emancipation by fitting their doctrines in such a way that these traditions and characteristics are made allowance for. The people of Ireland have certain ideals, which have been handed down to them from century to century, and it is admitted that the old Gaolic civilization produced finer souls and was a better type of civilization than the present day one. They never knew in Ireland what real commercialism meant, and so those ideals were fostered. The people grew to understand the beauties of the old Gaelic civilization, but when England came along with its record of commercial greed the Irish quickly saw the effect this commercialism was having upon their civilization. The old songs which told of the men and women who had died and bled for liberty were being supplanted by the rough songs of the Imperialist. They plainly saw that commercialism was too sordid to recognize any ideal, and so in the recent rebellion men who believed in Socialism fought side by side with poet and artist, each believing that both was essential to the freedom of any peoples. The world I want to see is the world that will give me the best in art, music, drama, literature, etc. I do not want a world only for the sake of working on the job.

You have conscription in America; the I. W. W. cannot stop this yet; how are you going to act when it comes to a question of war? Until you can answer that part of the question you cannot understand the reason why the men in Ireland gave up their lives.

HYPOCRITE.

By JACK GAVIN.

Your heart is touched by wounded birds—
Your money builds the foreign missions
And by your autocratic words
School children slave in men's positions.
You play a philanthropic role
By patronizing founts of knowledge;
But it's the workers' wealth you stole
That helps endow the church or college.

You take the workers' souls away,
By harsh extortion and unholy
On Sunday's, tho, you kneel to pray
With simple heart, both pure and lowly!
You teach an uptown Sunday school,
Oh, stalwart friend of orthodoxy,
You prate about the Golden Rule,
Then murder working men by proxy!

The declaration of the emperor of Germany that he is the chosen of God is the very worst thing that has been said of the Almighty.

Capitalists, such as Morgan and Rockefeller, who discuss what they are worth to society are really worthless. There is no one but a producer worth anything. —Alexander.

THE IRISH REBELLION.

There is no need to recite the details of the recent rebellion in Ireland. The follow-workers already know the details.

So many big paunched vampires in America are shouting for Irish freedom that while a member of the working class of Ireland, I am mixed up as to what freedom really means. In Dublin William Martin Murphy, the vilest sweater in all Ireland, believes in Irish freedom; yet he starved the Dublin workers in 1913 and paid the policemen, also now for freedom, to outrage the women and children of the Irish workers. John E. Redmond and his party believe in Irish freedom. All the Irish parasites in America believe in exactly the same kind of freedom in Ireland.

Their idea of freedom is beautifully summed up in Jim Connolly's pamphlet:

> "After Ireland is free we will protect all classes; and if you do not pay the rent, you will be evicted same as now. But the evicting party, under the command of a sheriff will wear green uniforms, and, the harp without the crown, and the warrant turning you out on the road-side will be stamped with the arms of the Irish Republic."

While Larkin and Connolly were portraying the real condition and pointing the workers to the only real road to freedom, through the control of the workshop, lovers of Irish liberty such as Martin Murphy, and Redmond joined hands with Edward Carson and his gang of labor sweaters, in denouncing Larkin and Connolly.

Talk about freedom, Irishmen, but keep your eyes off the Irish sweaters. In Dublin the men who through a damnable industrial system have driven our "colleens" on the streets, degrading the manhood of Ireland and prostituting its womanhood through the necessity for bread believe in Irish freedom. In Belfast the men who starve the workers are for English rule and against the friends of "Irish liberty." But when in 1913 the Dublin workers struck for economic freedom, without which any other form of freedom is impossible, Dublin bosses and Belfast bosses joined hands to trample under foot the aspirations of the Irish workers for liberty.

Poor Connolly, his voice is forever stilled. But I remember how Connolly and myself were abused by the lovers of Irish freedom.

What does it mean. It means that the freedom they believe in is the freedom of Irish bosses to loot the workingmen and women of Ireland. The lovers of Irish freedom object to English bosses doing the looting of Irish workers. They could do it so much better themselves. Being robbed by any bosses other than Irish bosses "destroys our national characteristics." Ye gods!

The one thing important above everything for the Irish workers would be freedom in the shop and factory and against this freedom they will find arrayed the capitalism of the North and the South of Ireland and of England.

I knew many of those in the Irish rebellion. I admire their courage. It was as grand as it was unavailing.

When the Irish workers become organized they will be on the one and only road to freedom. Then they can have a real revolution with something tangible to fight for and a freedom worth while to live and die for. Enslaved in the factory they are fools who expect a change of flag to bring freedom, it can at best bring but a change of masters.

Irish fellow workers in America, if you want freedom fight for it in America. We of the I. W. W. stand for One Big Union for freedom for all workers. We are wider than any nation. Irishmen in the big cities of Ireland, your sisters are forced by the cruel urge of hunger to sell their bodies for bread. In Ireland your fathers and mothers are worked like pack animals, and when no longer useful to the masters of Ireland they are thrown on the scrap heap like worked-out machines. In Ireland your children die in the fetid atmosphere of the slums.

The same conditions exist in England, Germany, America, and all other countries. Capitalism, its bloody hands at the throats of the workers, is international. The cure must be international.

In the words of Byron:

> Those who would be free,
> Themselves must strike the blow.

We must organize and where we are robbed—in industry—there demand freedom. It must be fought for. Freedom is never granted; it must be taken.

DEMAND JURY TRIALS.

SAUGUS, Cal.—Local papers express the chagrin of the officials of this town. Some time ago they arrested fifty members of the I. W. W. on a vagrancy charge. Brought before Judge Hanby, who thought he would be able to dispose of them in a few moments, to his disgust they each insisted on a jury trial. The result is that the cases will have to stand over for some time and meantime the taxpayers are growling over the big expense in connection with these cases. The real crime is that they got on a train at Mojave and decided to ride it in spite of the train crew.

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—Editor.

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TO MINNESOTA MINERS.

The following special bulletin is issued to all members of Metal Mine Workers Industrial Union No. 490 of the Industrial Workers of the World:

Fellow Workers:—The main important matter now confronting your union is the organization of what few miners on the Range have not yet lined up with you and the holding fast with solid front against the Steel Trust.

Wages are now higher than ever before and we have won a great victory in the courts. The Steel Trust fearing you would go on **General Strike**, released Carlo Tresca, Joe Schmidt and Sam Scarlett. These three brave men who fought your fight and risked their lives for you are now free as the birds and like the birds they shall come back to the Mesaba Iron Range when Spring shall come again.

About the time this reaches you the full account of how the settlement came about and how much we really won will be published in the I. W. W. papers of all languages. Any member who does not accept the facts as published in our own papers over the lies and misrepresentations of Capitalist sheets and papers under the control of the Steel Trust is not only a poor I. W. W. but a fit member for the insane asylum.

To show how things stood before the settlement was arranged the following facts are shown in outline:

James Myron, a deputy, is dead. The law insists that somebody killed him and must be punished.

He was killed inside the house of Phillip Masonovich. Masonovich Cernogorovich, Nickich, Orlandich and Mrs. Masonovich were in the house and took part in the fight during which Myron was killed. These five are charged with murder. What evidence there was to prove this is known only to these five, the defense lawyers and the District Attorney. These five are what is called the **First Group** and are charged with murder, the penalty being life imprisonment. BUT—

To please the Steel Trust who thought they could break the strike by putting your leaders in jail, three men, who anybody knows had nothing to do with the death of Myron and who were not near the place where he was killed, were arrested and charged with Myron's death because they made speeches. Their names are Carlo Tresca, Joe Schmidt and Sam Scarlett. If convicted, these three would also face life imprisonment. This is the **Second Group.**

Knowing all the conditions and what evidence would be against them, the question of settlement was left to the prisoners themselves and the Montenegrins were the ones who finally decided that the settlement should be accepted. No one asked them to do one thing or the other, they were entirely free to say **Yes** or **No**. They were all glad to agree to the terms offered, Phillip Masonovich, saying, "I be glad to take three times **one year** if Tresca, Schmidt and Scarlett go free."

Look then—at how things stand for the settlement:

The **Second Group**, Tresca, Schmidt and Scarlett are **free.**

Of the **First Group**, directly charged with the killing, Mrs. Masonovich and Orlandich are **free.**

Masonovich, Vernogorovich and Nickich, whom the state charged with the killing of Myron, have pleaded guilty **not** to murder, but man-slaughter, and accept an indeterminate sentence **formally**, but subject to **parole** and release in **one year**. The Defense Committee has deposited in the First National Bank at Virginia, the sum of $720.00 to be paid to Mrs. Masonovich for the care of the family, in installment of $30.00 every two weeks for a period of **one year**, while her husband is in jail. Chas. Jacobson, Mayor Michael Boylan and Gurley Flynn are trustees of this fund.

All who understand the details of the settlement are overjoyed at the way the cases turned out. The Central Committee has approved of it officially and nobody is sore except the Steel Trust and its hired liars of the Capitalist papers.

These will continue to spread mis-representations and lies among the miners on the Range not only because they are sore at the way we won, but they aim to stir up strife among you and help the W. F. of M. to take your union away from you and give you a union that the boss likes and that the boss can control.

We have good reasons to believe that the W. F. of M. will soon come in and with the help of the bosses try to force you to leave the I. W. W.. **It** is enough to say against the W. F. of M. that the **boss** would rather have it than the I. W. W. What the boss likes is no good for you and if you want the W. F. of M. with its **contract system of selling you to the boss like slaves for a number of years**, its big assessments, its **check-off system** and many other things that made the Butte miners kick it out two years ago, then you don't know what is good for you.

The W. F. of M. is a union for the boss; the I. W. W. is your own union and all you are asked to do is to run it **yourself**. It took the I. W. W. to whip the Steel Trust. The I. W. W. stood by you and now we must stand by the I. W. W.

From good authority we learn that the W. F. of M. is going to send men among the members to stir up trouble and get you fellow-workers to fighting with one another and finally to get you into the W. F. of M.—that newspapers attacking the I. W. W. and boosting the W. F. of M. will be given you to read.

Fellow Workers:—Let all take notice that anyone who starts quarrels and fights inside your union is maybe a spy and should be watched and treated accordingly. That any man who works in the mines and refuses to join the I. W. W. is no better than a **scab**.

You are warned that you must attend your union meetings and see that some spy from the W. F. of M. does not get hold of your local and try to pull you away from the I. W. W. some meeting while you are at a saloon or in bed. **Attend your meetings and throw out anyone who starts fighting or dissension on the floor! If you run your union nobody else can! If you don't somebody else will!**

Carlo Tresca, Joe Schmidt, Sam Scarlett and Gurley Flynn will be here again in the Spring! Show them we are worth the fight of last Summer and the months they spent in jail for us! Altogether—for the ONE BIG UNION! For your union! For the I. W. W.

—Chas. Jacobson.

FOUND WORK—PICKETING.

Fellow Worker Bowman writes the editor of the Industrial Worker from Portland, where he and other fellow workers were commanded by the courts to find work within 24 hours. The kind of work they found and the story of the methods of the officers is interesting. He says: No doubt you will be interested in hearing the news of the firing line here. Four fellow workers and myself arrived here Tuesday morning after an all night ride and being forced to call the brakeman's hand on two occasions. We were arrested as soon as we landed here, with the exception of one fellow worker who made his "get-away." Fellow Workers Raymond Lee, Harry Chase and myself were given a ride in the worker's automobile.

The sergeant who arrested us asked us whether we were all members of "that damned I. W. W." He was informed that we were. He said they were looking for such people as us. We told him that they would not need to look very hard to find I. W. Ws. That the police forces were making new ones every day. This made him sore, and he said that the city had a lot of wood that needed cutting. Of course we all agreed that we would cut wood for the city—the wood in the axe handles. By this time the wagon arrived and our conversation was interrupted, as we had an appointment at the jail. The officer in charge of the wagon wanted to know the charge. The kind old sergeant said: "They are all I. W. W.'s."

Next morning when we came up for trial we found they had us charged with vagrancy. The charge was, however, being members of the I. W. W. as the judge asked us if we were members. We told him "Yes." Fellow Worker Johnson who acted as spokesman for us did not waste many words. He called the sergeant a liar and told the judge that the sergeant could not be trusted a she was prejudiced against the I. W. W. There was great laughter and applause over the manner in which we refused to be awed. The judge called "Order," announcing that the liberty of four men was at stake and that that was no laughing matter. Perhaps he was more concerned with his own dignity than with the "liberty" of members of the I. W. W.

We were released on the condition that we would either get work or leave Portland within 24 hours. Right away we found a job—picketing. Fellow Worker Lee was arrested again on Friday, Jan. 5th. He was given fifteen minutes to leave town. He is still here.

The fight is practically won in the places we have been picketing. Fellow Worker Rowan is out on bond of fifty dollars.

"WHY WORRY—ONLY A TIMBER-BEAST!"

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wisconsin.—A few days before Christmas Charles MacManus, a lumberworker, was taken down with pneumonia and the land lady where he was staying notified the health officers, who, after learning the serious condition of the patient, had him removed to the St. Joseph Hospital. He had a few dollars then and he was taken in easily enough. After his money was gone the hospital, named after a saint, decided that he was to be brought to the county jail. With a high temperature, at two in the morning, the patient was brought to the jail here. Taken out of bed the policeman—as saintly as the hospital authorities—made him walk to the jail with the thermometer at 15 below zero. When they arrived at the jail he was assigned to a cold, cheerless cell and to a cot with only one blanket. In the morning the doctor who was as heartless as Charity in going out remarked that MacManus was as good as dead. He notified the undertaker that there would within a short time be a "dead-one" for him. "One of them timber beasts!"

In jail the only attention this man was given was by myself and other prisoners, and how little we were able to do for a man so afflicted can easily be imagined.

MacManus had been paying a dollar a month for medical attention, yet he was driven out of the hospital to die in a jail. He had committed no crime. Against him there was no charge.

Lumberjacks, wake up! Organize in the one big power-developing union. Force the masters to give you decent treatment. Do not let them murder you by neglect as this man was done to death. —MacCarthy.

CHICAGO I. W. W. IS BOOMING.

The Chicago I. W. W. has moved to larger and better quarters at 1001 W. Madison Street. The locals here are now booming and we expect to build up a large and powerful organization here.

We intend to hold smoers here regularly every two weeks and it is safe to say that the proceeds of more than one of them will go to the defense of the Everett prisoners. Discontent is rampant in the ice harvest and there are a large number of delegates on the job. The "Industrial Worker" is certainly doing its share to make red-blooded rebels out of spineless critters.

There are a number of jobs in Chi, and there are I. W. W.'s on many of them. All aboard for Chicago. —V. R. Croughan.

AN "I WON'T WORK" MEETS AN I. W. W.

A member of the I. W. W. was walking one of the roads in California. A fast touring car driven by a fat exploiter came gradually up to the wobblie.

"Hello, do you want a lift?" asked the owner of the car.

After the I. W. W. recovered from his surprise that an auto owner should pick up a worker, he said: "Yes."

The member of the I. W. W., admiring the work that the workers in the automobile industry had expended on the car, made the remark that it was a very expensive car.

"Yes," said the parasite, "It cost me $4,500."

"How did you earn all that money?"

"I am the owner of a large shoe factory; I am the boss. Of course I can afford a good car or I would not have it. Are you a Native Son?" was the next question of the boss.

"No, I am not."

"Where were you born, then?"

"In bed," came the calm reply from the wobblie.

"You are impertinent, young man. Don't you know that you are talking to your superior." After noticing the look of disgust on the face of the worker the boss came to a conclusion: "You are a member of the I. W. W., young man."

"Yes, I am!"

The car-owner stopped the machine, saying that he would not allow an "I won't work" to ride with him.

The I. W. W. put his hand on the steering wheel after going out of the car and told the owner that it was "I Won't Works" who could afford to buy automobiles worth $4,500—that workers did not own such machines, they only built them.

He then said: "You have taken the liberty of calling me an "I won't work," thinking that is what the letters I. W. W. means. Let me tell you something right here. The letters I. W. W. stand for this: I, Independence; the first W. means, Work; the second W. means work until we will see the day when you and your class cease to ride in automobiles we workers build, don a pair of overalls and do your share in wealth production. To that end will I work, work, work, till labor reduces your overfattened carcass to human proportions, drives the hog stench from your body and makes you of use to society."

The big car moved on and the worker, in his mind a vision of the goal of the working-class, trudged down the road, a thinking, determined menace to a society which gives to those who produce not, while those who make the wealth of the world are Pariahs and outcasts.

—J. A. Wagner.

DORAN MAKES HIT WITH LONG-SHOREMEN.

Fellow Worker Doran again made a strong hit with waterfront workers with his famous charts talks last Sunday at the Longshoremen's Hall. He chose for his subject, "Agreements and Contracts between the Employers and the Workers." He also dwelt largely on the objections and reasons for not joining the I. W. W. raised by a large numbers of the workers. After carefully answering and explaining away all the objections he proceeded to point out the advantage of carrying an I. W. W. card and the fallacy of trying to convert the A. F. of L. into an industrial organization. He said it was a shame that such a fine body of fighting men should lose out thru the mismanagement of the recent longshoremen's strike on the Pacific Coast, but expressed a hope that it would serve as a lesson to the craft unions of the utter impossibility of success under craft lines. Judging by the present indications the waterfront workers have at least wakened up and are accepting the One Big Union idea, as Local No. 252 M. T. W. of the I. W. W. has lined up over three times as many workers this week as last week. If this condition continues it will only be a short time before the M. T. W. will have the whole Pacific Coast organized on an industrial union basis.

—Organization Committee.

JEWISH PAPER REPORTS PROGRESS.

The January number of the Jewish "Industrial Unionist" is already out of print. With that issue the paper became a monthly instead of being issued quarterly. Its subscription rate has been changed to 35 cents a year. We hope that all locals of the I. W. W. will send for a bundle order and make it possible to print the paper as a weekly. Those who have sent for bundle orders and who have not as yet paid for them are asked to do so. We would like to have an increase of bundle order from all locals as with a little pushing their sale could easily be doubled.

Publishing Committee, Per P. Kurinsky.

ORGANIZING SAN PEDRO.

SAN PEDRO, Cal.—San Pedro is on the I. W. W. map with a new and promising local of the Marine Transport Workers. We are now in the fight with the other Pacific Coast ports to get more of the good things of life and form an organization in that industry which the bosses will find it impossible to break.

We have begun right, as one of the first things for which we made arrangements was a big mass meeting to educate the workers on the crime of Everett.

Frank Wood was elected secretary of the new local. The hall is at 370 Third Street. All reds who come to this city are urged to come to the hall and to help us in the fight.

—Press Committee.

FORD AND SUHR RELIEF.

Oakland, Calif., Jan. 2nd, 1917.

The following is a full report of finances received and expended to January first, 1917, by the Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Suhr Relief Fund:

Receipts:

S. A. Foster, Oakland,, Cal.	$ .25
A. D. Fraser, Oakland, Cal.	.50
Frank Fero, Oakland, Cal.	.25
John Calve, Oakland, Cal.	.25
Mrs. E. J. Cheslick, Oakland, Cal.	.25
F. W. Hudson, Oakland, Cal.	.25
R. P. Nicholson, Oakland, Cal.	.25
E. C. Smith, Oakland, Cal.	.25
C. A. Ronomus, Oakland, Cal.	2.00
Wm. Hughes, Redding, Cal.	4.75
Peter McEvoy, Fresno, Cal.	2.25
Jack Cherbo, Los Angeles, Cal.	2.80
Richard Brazier, Spokane, Wash.	5.00
Frank Nimmo, Oakland, Cal.	.25
Wm. Nimmo, Oakland, Cal.	.25
W. T. Nef, Minneapolis, Minn.	50.00
Wm. Hughes, Redding, Cal.	1.25
Iva Shuster, New York, N. Y.	1.00
Peter McEvoy, Fresno, Cal.	4.00
Wm. G. Romales, Oakland, Cal.	.25
Peter McEvoy, Fresno, Cal.	2.25
Jimmy Valentine, Oakland, Cal.	.25
Ranke, Oakland, Cal.	.25
Peter McEvoy, Fresno, Cal.	.25
Paul Contaxes, Fresno, Cal.	3.00
M. Powell, Oakland, Cal.	.25
Chas. Goetz, New York	2.00
Richard Brazier, Spokane, Wn.	5.00
W. E. Sherman, Brawley, Cal.	6.00
A. D. Fraser, Keddie, Cal.	1.00
Jane Street, Denver, Colo.	2.75
H. Mahler, Seattle, Wn.	25.00
Jos. Doherty, Detroit, Mich.	9.50
W. B. Jackling, Seattle	1.00
J. C. Williams, Stockton, Cal.	.50
W. H. Holliday, Cleveland, Ohio	10.50
Jane Street, Denver, Colo	2.25
H. O. McCarthy, Seattle	2.50
Richard Brazier, Spokane, Wn.	3.50
Mrs. H. Rogers, Spokane, Wn.	8.00
W. H. Fraser, Seattle	1.00
Jos. Doherty, Detroit, Mich.	1.75
A. E. Meleschco, Chicago, Ill.	1.50
A. D. Fraser,, Keddie, Cal.	6.50
A. Anderson, Rockford, Ills.	25.00
Edw. La Perle, Mooseup, Conn.	1.00
Peter McEvoy, Fresno, Cal.	1.50
Jimmy Valentine, Oakland, Cal.	.25
Casey Amidon, Oakland, Cal.	.25
C. L. Lambert, Sacramento, Cal.	13.50
J. E. Mullane, Seattle	5.00
C. W. Anderson, Minneapolis	1.00
Richard Brazier, Spokane, Wn.	6.50
A. A. Giersch, Seattle	5.00
J. Rankin, Seattle	1.00
John Pellechia, Newark, N. J.	4.75
A. D. Fraser, Keddie, Cal.	3.25
G. B. Goodwealth, Oakland, Cal.	.25
Frank Haas, Staten Island, N. Y.	3.75
J. Malone, Oakland, Cal.	.25
J. C. Williams, Stockton, Cal.	1.75
J. A. Nash, Seattle	5.25
J. S. Furey, Brawley, Cal.	2.50
Peter McEvoy, Fresno, Cal.	1.50
W. J. McJannet, Seattle	1.00
Jos. Doherty, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
Howard Tuttle, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
Olivia Saulniers, New Bedford, Mass.	11.00
W. T. Nef, Minneapolis, Minn.	100.00
S. J. Maxwell, Bisbee, Ariz.	6.50
Alick, McMillen, Tacoma, Wn.	2.25
Harry Lloyd, Portland, Oreg.	5.00
A. Clerici, West Hoboken, N. J.	5.00
Wm. H. Holliday, Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
R. Brazier, Spokane, Wash.	1.50
Wm. N. Zelinski, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
C. L. Lambert, Sacramento, Cal.	2.50
D. McClellan, San Jose, Cal.	5.00
Harry Lloyd, Portland, Oreg.	1.00
Jos. Doherty, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Peter McEvoy, Fresno, Caal.	1.25
J. S. Furey, Brawley, Cal.	2.00
W. T. Nef, Minneapolis, Minn.	200.00
G. A. Roberts, Fresno, Cal.	1.00
Chas. Peterson, Oakland, Cal.	1.00
J. P. Havens, Cosmalia, Cal.	13.00
H. C. Evans Sacramento, Cal.	.50
H. C. Evans, Sacramento, Cal.	2.00
Peter McEvoy, Fresno, Cal.	.25
Mother Earth, New York, N. Y.	3.00
Forrest Edwards, Minneapolis, Minn.	64.95
Noel Ponilly, Weensocket, R. I.	8.35
Noel Ponilly, Weensocket, R. I.	.62
W. E. Sherman, Brawley, Cal.	5.00
A. Anderson, Rockford, Ills.	20.00
John Mattson, Red Granite, Wis.	25.00
G. A. Roberts, Fresno, Cal.	1.00
Michael Patten, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
C. L. Showalter, Tacoma, Wash.	6.00
Edw. Benz, Wallace, Idaho	.50
Frank Zeekus, Cleveland, Ohio	3.75
Total receipts	$768.72

Expenditures

June 17, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916.

Car Fare	$ 2.00
Twine	.53
Expressage Supplies	2.30
Stamping Ink	.60
Rubber Stamps	4.60
Stamp Pad	.50
Wrapping Paper	.70
Carbon Paper	.25
Postage	22.13
Telephone	.40
Post Office Box Rent	2.95
Stockwitz Printing Co.	113.75
Expenditures	$150.71
To Mrs. Ford	101.50
To Mrs. Suhr	101.50
Total	$203.00
Total Receipts	768.72
Total Expenditures	353.71
Balance on hand	$415.01

—E. C. Plunkett, Fin. Sec.

PREAMBLE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allow one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

DON'T LET YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRE!

Every subscriber will find a number opposite the name on the mailing wrapper or tag. Watch that number. It designates the last issue of the "Industrial Worker" you will get if you do not renew.

This is issue No. 40.

BIG EVERETT MEETING.

EVERETT, Wash.—J. T. Doran was the speaker at a meeting held in the new I. W. W. hall on 1515 Hewett Avenue, Sunday night. The meeting was a great success. The hall was filled and there were over one hundred for whom we could not find even standing room. Doran gave a clear explanation of the I. W. W. and its social significance. He was applauded by the audience. There was only one man who did not like either Doran or the way in which the workers showed their approval of the I. W. W. He was a detective and we had him spotted from the beginning as many of the members can tell this class of vermin all same bed-bug by their smell. The masters are getting restless. To them the noise of the **One Big Union** sounds like thunder.

Twenty dollars and twenty-nine cents were collected at this meeting, to pay for the rent of our new hall. —Walter Smith.

THINK AND THEN ACT.

We are starting on another year. Think back over the years you have slaved in the lumber camps and mills, lumber jacks! How were you fixed last winter and the winter before? Are you not in the same position this year as before? Are you not ready to put back your household goods into your private home, situated on the corner of Back and Shoulder Streets!

You hope that something will turn up to relieve you of your slavery. With that hope we go into the camps or mills of the industrially organized Lumber Trust for long hours, low wages and unsanitary food and conditions. This is what the organization of the bosses means for us. For the bosses it means lives of ease, large profits and mansions.

The cure: Organize into one big union, form a Labor Trust along the same lines that the Lumber Trust of the bosses is organized. Then you will have something to say as to how much flesh and bone you will have to give up to the masters in order to live.

TEAMSTERS GET RAISE.

San Francisco teamsters have won their fight for a wage increase of 50 cents a day.

The meeting called in Dreamland Rink last night, for the purpose of voting on a strike, was turned into a peace party as the result of an afternoon conference.

The teamsters, in their final settlement, agreed to modify the overtime increase of 25 cents an hour.

By this agreement the lowest paid teamster gets a raise from $2 to $2.50, with 50c an hour overtime, while the highest paid teamsters get a raise from $4 to $4.50 a day.

Fellow Worker Ben Hegdel of Copalis, Wash., sent in $36.70 to the Everett Prisoner's Defense Committee as the donation of the Fishermen's Industrial Union of that town.

Bruce Rogers will speak on Thursday, January 11, at the Yesler Public Library, Yesler Ave. and 23rd St., under the auspices of the Seattle Literary Club. The lecture will start at 8 p. m. The subject will be "Our Changing Social Order."

M. & M. GETS INTO EVERETT FIGHT

The Seattle and Everett papers have of late been heralding the coming and proclaiming the arrival of Mr. Arthur L. Vietch, of Los Angeles, to assist the prosecuting attorney of Snohomish County in trying the cases of the 74 men in jail at Everett. The papers have not mentioned any particular merit of Mr. Vietch that he should be brought up from the City of Angels to take part in the case and the reason for this new recruit on the side of the prosecution is not apparent to the average resident of Snohomish County, who, of course, will, as taxpayers, have to dig yet a little deeper to pay the additional expenses of this importation.

A little knowledge of Mr. Vietch's environment in Los Angeles, however, will clear up matters. Mr. Vietch, who was deputy prosecuting attorney under Frederick's regime in Los Angeles, shared an office with a Mr. Malcom McLaren. This gentleman is an ex-Burns detective and is the person who was exceedingly active in the MacNamara cases and who attempted to instal a dictograph on Clarence Darrow.

McLaren is a man who has lived all his life on what big business would pay him to hound down labor's champions. Long, lanky, cadaverous and clammy, his exterior reveals the essential nature of his personality. He represents all that is of the most corrupt in the social order of today; a man whose highest ideal is to reach into the public treasury and get his fifty bucks a day for framing testimony or buying a jury. Of such a breed is the doughty McLaren, erstwhile office partner of Mr. Vietch.

It is therefore quite possible that Vietch has received a liberal education in prosecuting labor cases with the erudition of Mr. McLaren on daily tap. Hence it appears that the Merchants and Manufacturers of Los Angeles have obliged their brothers-in-profit of Everett by loaning them this doubtless apt pupil of Malcolm, the arch-betrayer.

This but helps to show the efforts that the lumber interests are making to ensure the railroading of our 74 fellow workers. The strike of the lumber-jacks in Minnesota has but strengthened them in their desire to nip the bud of organization here before it grew too lusty. The masters are out to defend their profits and the lives or liberty of 74 men is as nothing to them when their fat booty is menaced by the growing power of Industrial Organization. But the life of one rebel is of more importance to us than all the profits in the world! That is our belief; *Let us make it our practise!*

The day draws near, fellow workers, when the boys in Everett Jail are to face their accusers. The date of trial will soon be fixed. In the meantime every effort must be made to provide them with an adequate defense. Money is needed, and needed badly, for the legal defense. Publicity is also needed so that all the workers of America and the world may know the shame of Everett. Men are needed to get on the job in the lumber industry in Washington so that economic pressure may be brought to bear to free our working-class fellows.

Every one of you can do something to help the Everett Defense. There is something that each member can do to help free the men in jail. Are you doing your share?

Send all funds to Herbert Mahler, Box 1878, Seattle, Wash. Hold meetings, send resolutions and demands for federal investigation to the President or your congressmen and senators. Send in the coin! Shout the facts from the house-tops! It depends on YOU.

—Charles Ashleigh.

GO YE AND DO LIKEWISE!

There is a working man in Moline, Ill., who is class-conscious. His name is Lee Holton. Holton proves that he is class-conscious. He doesn't just talk about the Revolution, he helps it along.

When the Everett outrage occurred, Holton sent in a dollar for the Defense with a letter stating the he would send in a dollar a week until the end of the case. Since then the dollar has come in regularly until last week. Last week he didn't send in the usual dollar; instead, he sent TWO! And with it he sent the announcement that he had increased his weekly donation by 100 per cent.

Out of the thousands of rebels in the country who have read of the Everett tragedy, Holton is almost the only one who has assessed himself in this way. Suppose only two or three hundred, out of the thousands of revolutionary workingmen in the country, were to follow Holton's example, it would go a long, long way towards ensuring a proper defense for the boys in jail.

Here is a good example, fellows, who's going to follow it?

WAGE RAISE AT BALLARD

BALLARD, Wash.—On January 1st, all the lumber and shingle mills in Ballard raised wages higher than has been paid here in twenty years. Men working by the day have been granted a daily increase of twenty-five cents. Sawyers in the shingle mills have been given 16 and 18 cents a thousand and packers are to receive nine cents a thousand. All rebels should come this way as the mills here will be going full blast and the chances of lining up the workers here will be excellent.

—Edward Grey.

GENERAL STRIKE OF LUMBERWORKERS IF WORKERS ARE RAILROADED

Conference held at Seattle, Wash., December 27th, 27th and 29th.

Morning session, December 27th.

Meeting called to order at 10 a. m. by Sec'y. Thos. Whitehead. Fellow Worker Tibbs elected chairman.

The chairman ruled the meeting open for discussion. Many different points of organization were freely discussed and many good points were brought out. Fellow Workers J. A. McDonald and Chas. Ashleigh spoke on different points of organization.

There was a large attendance and all members present manifested a fine spirit of solidarity, and expressed their strong determination to enter upon a vigorous campaign of organization in this district and to co-operate with all other district in the organization of the Northwest.

This body also expressed itself unanimously in favor of organization as the surest and most speedy way of releasing our fellow workers now incarcerated in Snohomish County jail at Everett, Wash.

Reconvened at 3:00 p. m. C. H. Rice in chair.

Moved and seconded that we elect an organization committee of five; four to be elected off the floor of this convention and one to be elected from the Aberdeen branch. (Carried.)

Moved and seconded that we allow Fellow Worker Mahler the floor at any time when information is needed in regard to form of organization adopted at last convention. (Carried).

Moved and seconded that the organization committee get out one thousand stickers on the lumber industry. (Tabled.)

Moved and seconded that the organization committee meet and pass on all minor matters between now and the next convention. (Carried).

Moved and seconded that the committee act only temporarily until the secretary can get in touch with four or five men on the job and let them elect their own committee. (Lost.)

Chairman then threw the floor open for discussion under Good and Welfare, discussion as to form of organization we should adhere to. Fellow Worker Mahler and others spoke on the form adopted at the last convention.

Moved and seconded that whenever seven or more members on the job can get together that they elect their own secretary or camp steward and form a job local. (Carried.)

Moved and seconded that we concur in the action taken at the last convention in regard to the district form of organization. (Carried.)

Moved and seconded that we proceed to the election of officers. (Carried.)

Nominations for organization committee were Fellow Workers Tibbs, Rice, Levine, Higgins, Vecillio, Monty, Hunsberger, Phillips, Fellow Workers Higgins, Monty, Hunsberger and Rice were elected.

Nominations for secretary at Everett were Fellow Workers Tibbs, Higgins and Rice. Moved and seconded that these names be referred to the joint locals and let them have a chance to nominate their choice. (Carried).

Moved and seconded that Thos. Whitehead, or the next secretary elected by the joint locals, shall act as secretary of Local 432. (Carried.)

Moved and seconded that the organization committee be empowered to appoint a secretary of Local 432 in case it becomes necessary until such time that a regular business meeting can be held. (Lost.)

Moved and seconded that we adjourn until 1:00 p. m. tomorrow. (Carried.)

Afternoon session, December 29th.

Convention called to order with Fellow Worker C. H. Rice in chair.

Moved and seconded that a lumber workers' guide be gotten up to be sold at a moderate price. (Carried.)

Moved and seconded that we try to engage Scandinavian delegates. (Carried.)

Moved and seconded that we hold the Lumber Workers' Convention in Seattle, April 1, 1917. Motion was amended that instead of a convention we hold a quarterly business meeting. (Amendment carried.)

Moved and seconded that we issue a Lumber Workers' Bulletin.

Meeting adjourned until 10:30 a. m., December 28th.

Morning Session, December 28th.

Meeting called to order at 10:30 a. m., by Sec'y Thos. Whitehead. C. H. Rice, Chairman; Fellow Worker Butcher, elected Rec. Sec'y.

Reports of delegates heard and accepted as progress.

Resolution presented by Spokane delegate heard and laid over to new business.

Resolu tion presented by Aberdeen delegate heard and laid over to new business.

Resolution from St. Maries, Idaho, read and laid over to new business.

Telegram from Bemidji, Minn., read and filed.

Communication from Delegated Jack Beaton of Duluth, Minn., read and secretary instructed to send him a copy of the minutes of the Lumber Workers' Conference.

Communication from Don Sheridan of Spokane read and filed.

New Business.

Moved and seconded that all delegates be given vote on all matters pertaining to organization. (Carried).

Moved and seconded that we discourage the idea of small and unimportant strikes until we are sufficiently organized so as to have a reasonable chance of success, and that we encourage the application of systematic sabotage and tne intermittent strike. (Declared out of order by caairman—to come up under Good and Welfare.)

Moved and seconded that we make arrangements to form an industrial union of forest and lumber workers, to conform to the new constitution.

Amended that this be laid over to the convention next Spring. (Amendment carried.)

Moved and seconded that we take up the Aberdeen resolution at once. (Carried).

Moved and seconded that a district branch charter be issued to Aberdeen for the Grays Harbor district. (Carried.)

Moved and seconded that Aberdeen attend to the matter of sending stationary delegates to Hoquiam and other points in that district. (Carried.)

Moved and seconded that a book of instructions be printed and issued to all secretaries, delegates and organizers, and it shall include proper instructions for doing business, same to be referred to general headquarters. (Carried.)

Moved and seconded that a double entry account book be kept by every branch local receiving supplies from another or parent local. Also a double entry account book be kept by parent local doing business with branch locals. Also that all stationary delegaes and organizers be instructed how to keep accounts in same. (Lost.)

Moved and seconded that a convention of Lumber Workers of the Northwest be held next Spring. Amended that convention be held in Spokane, April 15th. (Amendment carried.)

Moved and seconded that we get out a special edition of the "Industrial Worker" to be called the Lumber Workers' Edition; the same to come out the first of April. (Carried.)

Moved and seconded that we adjourn until 3:00 p. m. (Carried.)

That bulletins be issued, same to be sent to all camp delegates, organizers and branch secretaries. Same to contain report of financial secretary. (Carried.)

Moved and seconded that the organization committee print appropriate cards and leaflets on the Lumber Industry for general distribution. (Carried.)

Moved and seconded that before issuing a branch charter same shall have one hundred paid-up members. (Carried.)

Moved and seconded that Local 432 charge a per capita tax of five cents from all branches in the Puget Sound district. (Carried.)

Moved and seconded that when a member is given credentials they shall apply to district for which same are issued. (Carried.)

Followed a long discussion, under Good and Welfare, after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the convention:

Be it resolved that this convention assembled resolves that the surest and speediest way of securing a fair hearing for our seventy-four fellow workers now awaiting trial for murder in the Snohomish County jail is by bringing economic pressure to bear upon the employers, and by organizing to the end that a general strike be declared in case our fellow workers are railroaded.

The covention adjourned at 6:00 p. m.

INSIDE METHODS OF AMERICA'S GREATEST SCAB-HERDER

(Magazine clipping.)

Big business, in its recent evolutions, also discovered that it required hind legs that could deliver the necessary kick, roughshod, with efficiency, precision and just between the vulnerable vital spot and the crisis—therefore, the subject of this dissertation, the Strike Breaker. No matter—no matter whether you are capitalist or a day laborer, you will be interested to learn about the strike breaker. He is here in the world, and must be reckoned with. The first thing to do is to find out about him.

James A. Waddell is his name. He has created, polished, and monopolized his specialty. And it differs essentially from what might be the popular conception of the calling. Waddell never calls himself a strike breaker. He has given himself a degree, which is impressive enough. He announces himself as an Emergency Employment Engineer. This means that he will act—and does—in an advisory, consulting, civil, operating, or diplomatic capacity for any employer who thru any extraordinary circumstance is out of harmony with his "hands."

That is an elegant version of it. In its working aspects it reduces itself to this: Waddell crushes labor uprisings and undertakes to disrupt industrial unions. He will do it peacefully if he can, but if negotiation, arbitration and mediation fail he will employ force.

Note what the gentleman claims in a frank commercial document setting out a small portion of his more recent achievements:

"——, which interurban trolley line was successfully operated by us under strike conditions. The union was broken, and the system is now strictly non-union."

"——, for whom we broke a strike on the ——street railway system; the conductors and motormen returning to work, without gaining a single point, six days after we commenced operations."

"——, by whom we were retained and were prepared to successfully operate the road without a moment's delay in the event of a strike order being issued."

"——, for whom we broke a strike of motormen and conductors without interupting the service."

"——, during whose strike we furnished motormen and conductors, conducted a commissary department and operated their cars."

"——, for whom we instituted the open shop, and who can testify to our superior ability."

"——, for whom we furnished men in all departments to take strikers' places, and in eight days compelled the union to call the strike off and order the men back on employers' terms."

"——, methods pursued by us preventing a strike, and bringing the men to terms."

"——, for whom we took charge of the controversy between the company and its employees to the satisfaction of the employers."

"——, for whom we conducted strikes in their various plants and succeeded in disrupting the union."

Waddell takes his business seriously. He has perfected an organization equipped to dally with every lever that might switch a labor situation.

He has lists of skilled non-union mechanics in many lines who are willing to take their chances in all emergencies for the swollen wages that they command. He has an armory in New York with 1,100 rifles, and barracks where guards are drilled and trained and maintained. He has a press bureau which he throws into a striketorn community to build public opinion for his clients.

It is a lucrative if unique profession. During the recent threat of a general railroad tie-up, Waddell had 13,000 engineers and trainmen corralled in Chicago, and was drawing down $5 per day per man as his commission, or 65,000 a day. On commissary purchases he takes ten per cent in fees from the merchants, and, by his own statement, he bought $168,000 worth of provisions in one strike lasting thirteen days, which made his profit on that part of that little deal $16,800.

To reach New York ten hours sooner than the fastest regular train would have carried him the night the New York traction strike was declared, he paid $3,500 for a special train from Chicago, and tipped the crew $500 besides.

Unlike the late Mr. Farley of Philadelphia who confined his strike-breaking to brass knuckles and "rough work," Waddell offers the de luxe system, inspired by his own delicate propensities. The correcpondents on the special train above referred to swear that Waddell telegraphed from Cleveland to Buffalo to have strawberries brought on board there for his breakfast—in September!

Although he has been the center of fierce and fatal riots, he decries unnecessary violence, against which he evinces an almost pathetic disinclination.

An anecdote illustrating this spirit became historic in Chicago during the street car walkout of 1915, when Waddell was handling the situation.

Beside the tracks of the principal line some construction work had left miles of ditch entrenched with piles of bricks. The non-union men had to drive their cars between those inviting piles of bricks. So Waddell, in twelve hours before he would allow a car to move, rented forty-two vacant stores and sixteen vacant apartments along the street, got a gang of men, and stored the bricks behind locked doors.

Again the headquarters of the I. W. W. in Spokane have been moved to keep pace with the growth of the organization in that place. The new address is 511 Trent Avenue. The new hall is better lighted, better ventilated and larger than that previously occupied by the Spokane I. W. W.

Fellow Worker D. E. Griffin is asked to communicate with C. W. Volbrocht, 238 California Street, Stockton.

RUSSIAN WORKERS' CONVENTION SENDS WISHES.

The following telegram has been received by the Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee:

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 3rd, 1917.

Herbert Mahler, Seattle:

Third Convention Union of Russian Workers' Federation sends greetings to arrested fellow workers in Everett.

VIOLIN, Secretary.

Fellow Worker Oscar Hanlon, writing from New Orleans, La., states that at the Foulton Bag & Cotton Mills, they have made a new addition to the usual southern peonage.

Every Thursday the workers are lined up by a doctor and are obliged to take exercises to make them more efficient. To these exercises they have now added military drills.

Jerome P. Lifman has been elected secretary of Local 16, Branch I of Detroit, Mich.

OPPORTUNE TIME FOR ICE WORKERS

CHICAGO, Ill.—There never was a mo[re] opportune time than the present for the rai[s]ing of wages, shortening of hours and secu[r]ing better food and better working cond[i]tions for ice harvesters in and around Chi[]cago.

Last winter the wages at Swift's Consum[]ers, Armour's and others were as low as fi[f]teen cents an hour for fourteen and fifte[en] hours a day. The bunks were dirty and lousy, the food was bad, and at some places we we[re] compelled to wash outside and many of th[e] camps were without baths.

Are we going to endure the same conditio[ns] this year? Ceretainly we will not if there [is] a spark of decency in our bodies and red blo[od] in our veins. Let us organize for better co[n]ditions on the job.

From Kansas to the Canadian Coast th[e] harvest hands received as high as five dolla[rs] a day this year. In some places they work[ed] only ten hours, while previously they r[e]ceived two dollars and fifty cents a day an[d] slept with the horses and pigs. This was du[e] to the fact that the workers had awake[ned] to their need of organization. Over eighte[en] thousand men joined the A. W. O. last sea[]son and reaped the benefit of organization.

Why cannot the ice harvesters do the sam[e] thing? They can when they organize! The[y] will then be able to make laws in the uni[on] hal. and enforce them on the job.

The ice companies have the money and the[y] can afford to pay it. Higher wages are nev[er] granted, they must be taken.

Demands.

1. Two dollars and fifty cents a day an[d] free board.
2. Eight hours shall constitute a day['s] work.
3. Time and one half for over time an[d] Sundays.
4. Clean beds and clean, wholesome food.

If these demands are not granted we wi[ll] say to the ice companies: "Bum pay, and bu[m] conditions—bum work and sabotage."

Our hall is located at 1001 W. Madis[on] Street, Chicago. On the job you will fi[nd] delegates with the supplies necessary to in[i]tiate you up in the union of your class. The in[]itiation fee is two dollars. The dues are fif[ty] cents a month.

—An Ice Harvester.

SHOW SPLENDID SOLIDARITY

GEMMELL, Minn., January 1.—New Yea[r's] was the day set to present our demands t[o] the International Lumber Company. Th[e] activities of the fellow workers in the saw[]mills and camps of the Virginia & Rainy Lake Lumber Company caused us to present them on December 29. At first the bosses went up in the air—afterwards they wanted to compromise on certain demands. Our com[]mittee flatly refused. The superintenden[t] stated that it cost them more to lay idle ea[ch] day than it would to give a ten dollar a mont[h] increase to all their workers for one year.

The International Lumber Company is b[]the Bachus & Brooks Lumber & Paper Com[]pany. This company controls one of th[e] largest paper mills in the United States a[t] International Falls. All the pulp used ther[e] is produced in the camps where the worker[s] are now on strike. A strike of one wee[k] would mean the closing down of the Intern[a]tional Falls Paper Mills.

On arriving here on the day of the strik[e] the workers held a well-attended meeting. [A] strike committee, composed of eight mem[]bers, was elected. Later in the day a com[]mittee from the International Falls Lumb[er] Company, consisting of the superintendent, walking boss and others, asked for a confer[]ence.

Over one hundred new members have bee[n] initiated into the I. W. W. within the pa[st] two days. More are lining up every hou[r]. This is the first time the lumber jacks in th[is] section of the country ever revolted again[st] their conditions. Those who are on th[e] scene are confident of a great victory.

Demands.

1. A general increase of $10.00 per mon[th] straight for all workers.
2. A nine-hour day, going to and fro[m] work on the company's time.
3. A twice-a-month pay day.
4. Clean bedding and sanitary food.
5. Bunkhouse to be cleaned out twice [a] week.
6. No discrimination against union me[n] (I. W. W.)

The O. W. R. R. & N. made all their em[]ployees above and including section foremen a Christmas present of one month's wage[s]. They also made the section men a present o[f] a cut of from $2.03½ to $1.85 a day. That is this great corporation in order to make [a] present to one part of its men takes it from those who work the hardest and for the low[]est money.

LUMBER STRIKE NEAR ABERDEEN

ABERDEEN, Wash.—There is a strike o[f] the lumberworkers employed by Shafer's Camp, No. 3. Forty men in all quit including the entire crew with the exception of th[e] cook, flunkey, one hooktended and the saw filer. The strikers are asking for 25 cent[s] more a day. The bosses in this territory have, with few exceptions, raised the board t[o] ninety cents a day.

At a meeting of the branch here it was de[]cided to use the "Industrial Worker" to tell a[ll] men to stay away. It is not an I. W. W. strike, altho the organization here is wi[l]ling to co-operate, when the strikers call f[or] our aid.

—F. J. Rhodes.